W HY. SMITH and IRA P. JONES, Editors.

Omco No. 16, : : : : Deaderick Street.

From the Vational Intelligencer.

Jacobinism in Full Bloom. The present Mayor of the City of New York has recently addressed an official paper to the Common Council of that Municipal Corporation which contairs recommendations so now lin this country, and as we think, so dangerous in their suggestion, that we carnot shrink from the duty of exposing them to the criticism and, as we doubt not, the unanimous condemnation of our read-rs. In order that they may apprehend, without the possibility of misstatement on our part, the positions assumed by this high functionary, we quote the essential portions of the extraordinary massage to which we allude: * * * * * *

In the judgment of Mayor Wood the advantages of his recommendations are "too obvious to require elu-idation" In our humble jud-ment the dangerous character of these suggestions is not only "too obvious to require elucidation," but is so spparest on the very face of the document as to fornish a corrective for his political and economical heresies, by the instinctive repugnance which they cannot full to inspire in the hearts of all class a and which we are sure, the laboring men of New York will readily feel and resent. If our confidence in the gen ral good sense and sobriety of those who dep nd on their daily labor for their daily bread was not such as to disarm us of all fears for their conduct under these recommendations of the first civic officer of New York, we should think it timely to hint to the Presi lents and Dir ctors of the Banks in Wall street the necessity of providing new bolts for their doors and stronger waults for their gold. For, according to the logic of Mayor Wood, is now becomes the duty of the Co por-tion of New York to "employ and f a d" the destitute laboring classes of that city-a duty which he enforces, not by considerations of publich-rity or beneficence, but by the timid and at the same time incendiary suggestion that to omit its di-charge would be to give an "excuse for violence or depredation upon property" -an excuse, moreover, which becomes only the more obvious and natural in face of the alreged fact that "in New York those who pro uc every thing get nothing, wille those who produce nothing get every thing." "The poor," it is add-d, "labor without income whil surrounded by thousands living in affluence and splendor, who have income without labor." This contrasted view of the in qu lities which prevail in all buman soci ty, whether suggested or not by the aphorism of the French socialist who depources all property and all capital as so much stolen from the lawful earnings of labor, is certainly of kindred inspiration with, the disorganizing doc trines of toose who seek to array classs against class by pp aling to the worst instincts of our de. prayed human nature, playing, as they do at once, upon th jeslousy and the cupidity of those whose bumble fortune exposes them at best to special temptations under the stress of these odious passions. If, then, the latter find an instigator and and ally in the civil ruler of the community, what but the sound moral sense and incorruptible virtue of the s ffering poor stands between security of life and property on the one hand, and the brigand slogan of "plunder and pillage" on the oth r? We have an abiding confid nee that the laboring classes of New York, though 'surrounded by thousands living in affluence and splendor," will not find, either in this fact or in their own misfortunes, "an excuse for violence and depredation," but, if they do not, it will not be for the want of one placed in high authority, who has furnished them such an excuse ready at th ir hand even before the conditions for pleading it had any other than a contingent ex stence.

little def neible are the grounds on which he proces upon the more opulent classes and the propertyholders of the city an unconditional and immediate acceptance of his propositions. For what is theargument he addresses to these classes? Nothing more or better than that which appeals to their fears. He bids them to "r member that in a "population of three quarters of a million there are to " he found many of the vicious who will not omit " such an opportunity to plunder and pillage," and bence infers that it were better to "support such "[i. e. the vicious who will avail themselves of a "good opportunity to plunder and pillage] than to "p y the citizens for their property after it is eto "stolen or distroyed." Comment on such a propo sition as this becomes unnecessary, nor would i be easy to characterize it in terms which should do instice to its enormity and yet he it keeping with the respect we would seek to preserve for the incumbents of high official place.

And if Mayor Wood's suggestions are little flat-

tering to the character of the laboring poor, just as

The dispensation of public largess had a place under the administration of the Roman Casers, when it was deemed the duty of the State to supply food and amusement, bread and circus shows, to the clamorous populace of Rome; the Imperial Government of France has often found it expedient to perform the same service for the needy and volatile Parisians; but such precedent-have never commended the practice to the people of this country. nor is our public economy founded on the principle of that governmental tutelage of the masses which is undertaken and fulfilled by despotic ru lers in their disbursements of the public reve-

A distinguished French historian has recently shown that the bungling attempts which w re made by the Government of France to relieve the people under the Ancien Regime became thems lves pro vocativ s to rebellion, because they were often ac companied with just such inflammatory comments as are contained in the message of Mayor Wood. "The right to labor is the most sacred of all prop-"erti s, and any law which infringes it is essen-"tislly null and void, because inconsistent with "natural right," said Louis XVI, in one of the royal proglamations which proceded and preluded the French Revolution. "The whole burden of public taxation," he said, with reference to another subject and on another occasion, "has fallen upon 'those wio have no property but their labor, while "landholders are privileged exempts, insomuch "that the poor are deprived of their only safe-"guard against pov-rty and hunger, while they are made to toil for the benefit of the rich." It will be seen that Mayor Wood has reproduced the same sentiments which gave to the French Revolution its destructive ferocity, and if they should be less potent for evil in America than in France it will not be for any prudence which he has displayed in his efforts to "relieve the people."

And if the recommendation itself is open to all these objections, the mode by which it is sought to make it acceptable to the present generation of demagogical than the proposition itself. The Comptroller of the city, according to this scheme of public largess, is to issue scrip for the smount expended, which scrip shall be "redeemable in fifty years and bear seven per cent. interest," a feature in the programme which, as the Mayor takes occasion to suggest to tax-payers, will "relieve them from the prospect of additional pauper expenses," and give them "fifty years' credit upon the cost of the public labor," by saddling the debt on the shoulders of posterity. If there be any thrift in such an economy as this, which proposes to meet a temporary emergency by mortgaging the resources graufy the mood and caprice of the hour if only the cay of find reckoning be placed remote enough to throw the consequences of such folloy upon another generation.

SIR GORE OUSELEY .- This gentleman, according to the last advic s, was on the eye of departure for the United States, en route for Control America. He goes on a special Mission; and it is hoped, that in connexion with our Government, he will be enabled to make a final and satisfactory arrangement of all matters pending between the three Govern-

We took occasion some days since, to repudiate the idea of Sir Gore Ousely, or anybody else, being specially accredited to this Government to the injury of Lord Napier; and the result shows that no such proceedings has taken place,

Sir Gore Ousely, is probably, better informed in all that relates to South American affairs than any member of the English Diplomatic Corps ; and duty. Then again, he is the personal friend of President Buchapan, as we happen to know; and withel, Lidy Ouseley is an American, and her husband known to be exceedingly partial to our coun-

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In view therefore, of the peculiar fitness of Sir Gore for this mission, and from our knowledge of his talents and kindly feelings towards the United States, as well as his intimate acquaintance with South American affairs, we argue the most favorable results from his selection for this delicate service. His arrival at this port, accompanied by Laty Ouseley and his daughter, may be looked for about the middle of this mouth. We have heretofore stated, that Lady Ouseley is the daughter of the Gen. Van Ness and sister of Mrs. Judge Roosevelt. -N. Y Courier & Enquirer.

Don't touch the lute when drams are re-sounding. A wise man remains silent while fools are speaking.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1857. Banks and Banking "_" The Laboring Masses,79

There is a certain class of party tacticians, who are using their utmost exertions, checks and balances, and capable of almost stances. unlimited expansion and contraction. This | For this the Free Trader, a newspaper

al name of merchandize. Whatever facil- to erect a State Bank of her own, and payment of a large per cent. of the same in mittee ask to be discharged from the consideration the commodities may fall for consumption | with a more charming grace? Thus far, they are beneficial to the laboring classes. We deem it unnecessary to may comprehend it.

sphere? And still it is insisted that there | ent branches 200. can be but one theory or system of banking, and that most monstrous, dire, horrid, and oppressive to the "laboring masses." If these wise-acres or ignorami, as the case may be, had looked into the horn-books of political economy, or had been even indifferently observant of the every day business of life, they would have known that the denomination of currency used between the manufacturer, wholesale merchant and retail merchant, may be wholly different to that used between the retail merchant and the "laboring masses," the immediate consumers of his wares. The bills between the former are usually large, while those between the latter are usually small. For instance, the retail dealer in dry goods will order a hundred bolts of calico, muslin, &c. He is forced to make a correspondingly large remittance. He sells, however, by the dress pattern to the laboring consumer and receives quite a small sum. And so he deals with his hundreds of customers. The market-man, the wood-chopper, the artizan, the "mass of laborers" receive their wages, their weekly tax-payers in New York is, if possible, even more or daily income, in small sums and expend it in small sums. We do not pretend to estimate the amount, but we presume that the great majority of the laboring masses, seldom receive at one time above the sum

small bank notes from circulation, and proappreciate it—unless it comes under the head of hibit their issue, the great laboring masses horse to greet us with his life-inspiring whistle sired it. that spendthrittiness which does not scruple to will never have bank notes in their possession. If you say that no bank note of less denomination than twenty dollars shall be issued or have currency in this State, you at once confine all transactions in amounts less than twenty dollars to specie. Or you may say thirty, or fifty dollars, and the result would likewise constrain all transactions below these sums to specie. It is not a necessity of banks, that they should be "shin-plaster concerns"-or nothing. This is a question wholly within the discretion of the Legislature -a body whose business it is to look after the interests of the people, to restrain the strong and protect the weak. hence, his selection for this delicate and important | The fault is not so much with the banks, as banks merely, as with the Legislature, the creator of banks. We are as much in favor of protecting the laboring masses from a perverted and evil banking system as any others can possibly be; and we believe it can be done, without putting the a few live Locofocos act as their authorized agents, whole country under the screws, to use a street phrase, and crushing the life out of | done beresofore. those whom it is desired to relieve-by an instant resort to gold and silver. There is a flerce "rattling among the dry bonce" it must a wonderful amount of error or hypocricy bave created, - Louisville Journal. in this raving for a specie carrency at this particular juncture. We have thrown out

of twenty or thirty, or fifty dollars, in pay-

ment of their daily, weekly, or monthly in-

NASHVILLE: these insidious errors, and with a desire that the attention of considerate people may be arrested, and turned to something like first principles on the subject.

Satan Rebuking Sin. When the banks of New York and Philade'phia, of Virginia, South Carolina and to turn the present financial distresses of other States suspended specie payments, a the country, to the advantage of their par- few weeks ago, and "assorting brokers" of ty, by industriously striving to create the Kentucky and other neighboring States impression, that banks are necessarily in- were gathering up all the paper on the imical to the interests of the common la- old Stock Banks of Tennessee, and rushing borer. They therefore oppose the banks here to get specie, our Banks here, very with a zeal and vehemence that would in- considerately and wisely refused to pay dicate honesty and sincerity. They thus specie, and suspended. We justified this seek to create bank and anti-bank issues course on their part. We saw, as they before the people, a specie and anti-specie saw, that our existence depended upon party in the State. The issue has been sustaining our own currency and upholding fairly tendered, and is only now waiting to our own banks. Our people, therefore, rebe taken up. Whether it will be, how, and fused to make any considerable run upon by whom remains to be seen. Our pres- our own banks, but on the contrary, went ent purpose is to offer some reflections up- with their deposites, as usual, and placed on the relations which the currency holds them in the hands of the banks. But to the general interests of the country, and | while this was the case, these outsiders who to those of the laboring classes in partic- had no interest in sustaining our currency. ular. And we may as well say at the out- flocked in for the gold, out of which they set, that we believe a system of credit, could realize a handsome premium in other that institutions of deposit and exchange markets. This process of crushing our own are absolutely necessary to the safe, rapid people to make the fortunes of others. and economical administration of our com- our Banks promptly set their faces against. mercial system. And we may say, more- by closhing their vaults-prefering to use over, that we have never, nor did the old their specie in furnishing exchange to our Whig party, (with which we formerly act- home merchants to pay their eastern debts. ed, and whose principles we have never giv- and to our farmers and others to get their en up, and will still advocate, when occa- products to market. We should have sion requires) advocated the "pet bank been false to what we esteem the interests system." of companies and individuals, each of the public, if we had not justified the acting independently and without proper course of the banks under such circum-

system has a different paternity, and must of respectable pretensions, published at look elsewhere for its champions. But Natchez, Miss., assumes to give us and the whilst we say this much, we are free to con- banks of this city a severe castigation. It fess, that being deprived of such institu- says that the Banks refuse to pay their tions, as we believed were the best, we were honest debts, and we are their mercury forced to put up with such as were thrust | (mercenary?) apologists for the outrageous nnon us, and the demands of trade and dishonesty; and proceeds to pass sentence commerce have caused a toleration of a de- that the bank directories here should be fective system rather than to be deprived | tarred and feathered, and the PATRIOT sent | altogether, of proper facilities and conve- to the lunatic asylum! We consider this "The laboring masses" to whom such humor of the times. The Natchez Free doleful appeals are making, constitute a | Trader has been at the head of the anticonsiderable proportion of the ultimate debt-paying, repudiating party of Missis- that plan. consumers of that vast bulk of articles and sippi for the last fifteen or twenty years! commodities which passes under the gener- Mississippi sold her bonds to obtain funds the payment of public taxes, at least admit the their charters in changing rates of freight. Comitates its transmission from the maker or | with the consent of the Free Trader! The manufacturer, through all intermediate bank was established, and in the course of hands, will lessen its final cost to the con- two or three years, burst into about a half sumer. It never has been, and will not be million of atoms. The bonds fell due, and of deposit and exchange does facilitate this | and not only advised the State to refuse to transmission. As between merchant and pay her bonds, but hurled imprecations and merchant, and manufacturer and merchant, denunciations against those who favored it is conceded, that banks are useful and their payment, compared with which, the convenient. In so being used, they are of above against us and our banks, are soothadvantage to all those into whose hands | ingly mild! Did the devil ever rebuke sin

The mechanics of Louisville, Ky., held elaborate a point so clear that every one a meeting last Saturday night, at which was disclosed the fact that there are 3000 But it is argued that if the system could | working men and women out of employbe confined to this business it would be ment in that city. They are classified as well enough; and the question is often follows : From Agricultural shops 150asked, with something of an air of triumph, Foundries, Machine-shops, Moulders, &c . why not let banks confine their operations | 600-Carpenters 100-Bricklayers 150in that sphere? and then, if they break or | Painters 50 - Shoemakers 100 - Tailors fail, the loss will fall on those who are able | 900-Laboring and Steamboat hands 400 to bear it. Well, we reply to this, by ask- | -Stone-cutters 50-Copper and Tinsmiths ing another question: Who let down the 50-Wagon and Carriage makers 50barriers, and invited the banks out of that | Blacksmiths 200-other artizans of differ-

From the N. O. Picayane, 6.h Nov.

The following is the result of the Congresional election in this State. All the old nembers are re-elected. The returns from the Fourth District are very scan y, but the D nocratic majulity is so large as to make the First District,-George Eustis, Jr., Ameri-

Second District,-Miles Taylor, Democrat.

Third District .- T. Green Davidson, Demo-

Fourth District .- John M. Sandidge, Demo-

THAT DUEL OPPOSITE VICK-BURG. - The Vicksburg Sentinel, of the 3d inst., gives the following account of the duel fought opposite that place-already announced by telegraph; Our city for the past two or three days has been in a state of extreme a xoltement in anticipation of an affair of honor between R. H. Purdom, E-q., editor of the Port Gibson Herald, and Col. W. D. Roy, editor of the exceeding a certain proportion on any one de-Southern Sun. In accordance with previous arrangements, the parties repaired to the opwsite side of the river yesterday, and at about 8 o'clock the duel came off. The Misi sippi rifles were used, distance forty paces. At the first fire Mr. Purdom received a severe wound, the ball of his adversary striking his left arm just below the elbow, ranging up to the shoulder, shattering his arm in a most ter-

rible manner. It is feared that amoutation

will be necessary.

THE WINCHESTER AND ALABAMA RAILROAD. The work on this road, says the Winchester Home Journal, is progressing finely. With about two or three months' aditional labor it will be in readiness for the iron from this point to Decherd Depot. The other end of the road, Now, it is clear that if you banish all | we understand, is being also pushed rapidly to and daily mingle the atmosphere of Lincoln and Franklin, is a fixed and exhilerating fact.

Like that decision of Judge Goodloe, wherein he stranchises all the naturalized citizens of the United States, dead and living, and perhaps their children after them .- Louisville Democrat.

What a great outrage it must be in the eyes of ill good Locofocos that the dead Irish and Germans should be disfranchised-that they should not be ple have m nifested a pretty strong aversion to have other. ng America governed by live foreigners, and we may have an opportunity of seeing whether they will be more reconciled to her being governed by fleshless Irish and Dutch skeletons with five feet of

earth over them. We presume there can be no question as to the mode in which the editor of the Democrat would have the votes of his dead foreigners taken. Unquestionably, he would have the old mode kept up. The skeletons could hardly be expected, even in esponse to the most vehement rallying cries of the | ject in their arrangement is kept in view, that organs, to present themselves in person at the polls on election day holding their ballots in their bony | years in going up to the maximum and I think hands and grinning a ghastly and horrible defiance at the Americans, and so our neighbor would have | to the minimum. copying names from their tombstones and recording them in favor of Locofoco tickets, as has often been

If the Democrat's indignant account of the operation of Judge Goodlee's occision is correct, what

Truth is never drowned; in vain you plunge by five thousand majority. He wasn't; and and South Carolina par; no ev of stank of Nachville at 15 cm. discount; sank of Sheinyville 20 cm. discount her b neath the water; she always rises to the these suggestions to counteract the evil of | surface. - St. Pierris.

From the Shelbyville Constitutionalist.

The Disease and the Remedy. Mr. EDITOR:-It has now become evident hat the body-politic is seriously and painfully, not dangeronsly diseased. Those who have seretofore believed and hoped that the deangement was slight and trivial, and that the | ton Passed 1s' reading. natient would soon resume usual vigor and activity, are now less sanguine and hopeful; and a more general distrust and despondency are observable in their tone and countenance than formerly. It is now b coming the prevalen opinion that unless some relief or remedy car be administered, the disorder must be chronic, and work paralysis, if not death to many members of the heretofore robust body.

I propose a few suggestions to this end-re-While our Doctors are clamorously disagreeing as to the causes of our malady or furiously discussing the preventive of a similar attack, the parient-the people-are left to the gitimate sufferings of the dis ase; be the cause what it may, without an effort by our Physicians now in council to alleviate a pang or soothe a pain, I imagine that those who are so vociferous

in heralding their love for the "dear prople," would better establish their sincerity, by desi-ting from party crimination and recriminaion as to the causes and responsibilities of our present sufferings, as well as to the preventive of a recurrence and devote themselves fraternally to present relief of their "dear

It is certain that whether we ever agree as to the causes of our sufferings, or whether we shall ever be able to find a preventive or not, will not remove the stubborn truth that we are afflicted now, neither is it absolutely necessa v hat we should, in order to afford some the State Librarian. 500 copies ordered to be relief to our present wants. But in order to print-d. do this, we should not regard any one class of | Adjourned till 9, A. M. to-morrow. our community as having brought upon us his disaster for class aggrandizement, and ictimate that all that can be done is to punish that class.

That we have been reposing too much condence in paper promises is true, but we should divide the responsibility. With what grace can the Legislature lay al! the blame upon the Banks, when former Legislatures created the Banks and granted them their privileges?

How shall we say speculators put prices too righ, when every man that had any article to sell asked and would have taken still higher prices. Whoever thinks relief will come to e masses in the punishment of classes is unfit to be heard in this emergency.

Those who are railing out at the Banks because they don't pay their bills in specie, know that the Bonks could do so if they could pay their Notes and Bills to the Banks. And so of the western Merchants, they could pay them -and we could pay if we could sell our products, and relief should be sought through general liquidation to each other and not gen eral abuse. It is absurd to hope for material improvement, only through the progress of general liquidation, and that plan that will afpre-eminently the most retreshing bit of ford the most abundant facilities for liquidation and time to u-e those facilities is the plan that should be adopted. And I will now briefly submit the outlines of what I conceive to be

1st. The Legislature should legalize the resaid paper, say 1-2 of all amounts over five dollars, and such persons as owe five and under be permitted to discharge the whole of their taxes in said paper.

This would make such paper generally curcontroverted successfully, that institutions the Natchez Free Trader turned around, facilities for Equidation, and as to the objection rent among ourselves and thereby increase our that the State would lose by the depreciation on such paper, we reply that the people would be the gainers many times more than the State would be the loser and ready and willing to enrolled. make good the deficit that might exist in cousignence, and in any manner the wisdom of the Legislature might require.

seems more obligatory-when we reflect that a past one inaugurated this Free Banking sys tem, and that the people incurred their present indebtedness, under the operation of this system, regarding the currency thus created and endorsed, if I may so speak, by the Comptroller of the S ate as good, and cer ainly now the Legislature should aid them, if possible, in anidation of this indebtedness, with the same paper, dollar for dollar, when by so doing she could only lose the discount on the State Bonds on file in the Comptroller's office. But time and space forbids that I should argue the mat-

2nd. That all the Banks in the State should redeem all their bills under the denomination of five dollars in gold or silver when presented at their counters (and the State and Stock Banks and Branches their own and each other's) commencing to do so within four months fier the passage of the set. And after a certain date probibit any one from passing bills of such denominations i-sued by other States. 8rd. That they resume by the 1st of October 1858, on all bills of the denomination of

4th. That they do the same on all bills of ten dollars, by the 1st of April, 1859. 5th. That by the 1st of October, 1859, they

resome specie payment for the denomination of twenty dollars. 6th, And that by the 1st of April, 1860 they resume on all bills, and at that period greater restrictions come into force to prevent

future undue expansion of Banks. If time or circumstances should in tify any or all to resume sooner it will be at their option to do so. But I believe kindness and help to the people is moderation to the Banks, and with such moderation as indicated above I am of the opinion all the solvent ones could comply with the conditions, and should any fail to lo so I would be in favor of their being wound up without delay. And during this period a monthly statement be published by all Bucks, of their condition, showing among other things the amount of outstanding notes of each denomination, and that they be restricted from

nomina ion. Such a policy would supercede the necessity of post notes, and would justify only prudent discounting by the Banks, which would be to the mutual interest of both Banks and peo-Such a policy would relieve the public mind of a vagueness concerning what is to be done, and thus relieved, creditors would be disposed to moderation towards their debtors; seeing that Legislative wisdom has set the example. Such a policy would give time, and enable the Banks to afford the necessary facilities for getting our surplus produce to market. Such a policy would set free many Eagles and half-Eagles now smothered in old stockings, and held in durance vile by those who never expect to see another "Yellow Boy" or who are holding them to turn loose when the prey bec mes most abundant. They would see that in four months every man, woman and child, now with his paper dollar, would completion. That we shall soon have the iron | then get a silver or gold one, if he or she de-

Such a policy would give time to realize old from California and from Europe, for our present crop and give us heart to prepare for another, and another. Let the Legislature at least do something or say something, that the vagueness that pervades the public mind may be removed. But whether they will or not, let each and every one of us resolve, if we have money, to pay out to the last farthing; if we have no money, sell what we can do without and pay as far as will go, we need not allowed their votes. It is an old saying that a live expect prices to go up again until we liquidate ing dog is better than a dead lion, but the editor of our present indebtedness. Whoever waits the Democrat no doubt thinks that a dead Irishman now for those long prices so lately enjoyed, if or Dutchman is better than a live native. Our p o- in debt will wait to his own injury as well as

Let us, if possible, get out of our present distress, and resolve never again to buy so much on a credit, and then we can also talk about the causes that produced the crash and provide the preventive, that our children may not experience the bitter fruits of a policy we now suffer.

I would conclude by saying that I am no stickler for the details, so that the main obis time and facilities for liquidation. We were considerable time is necessary in coming down

FARMER.

A lady who, the Cincinnati Enquirer says, is "beautiful and lovely," and the wife of a prominent Republican politician in Ohio, made a bet of a kiss with a Democratic lawyer, that Chase would be eleted Governor of that State

LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE.

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1857. Mr. Jone: offered a hill authorizing Cl rks of the Circuit Courts to take Guardian's bonds in vaca-Mr. Menees, a hill r-gulating the sale of spiritu ons liquors Passed 1st reading, and made the so cial order for to-morrow. HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To amend the charter of the Statesville and tone's river Turnpike Company. Passed. For the benefit of the C. & N. Co., W. & A. Co. and all lateral and main trunk lines-providing for leasing and managing laterals by main lines. Pass-

Mr. McConico, from select committee appointed wisit the Moury county Fair, presented a report ighly complementary to that Exhibition, and reommending that the Division Fair be bereafter

Sengte concurred in House amendment to Senate till to amend the Stone's River and Franklin College brupike Company. S-veral Senate and Honse bills passed on second

reading Mr. Whisthorne offered a bill to abolish the ofice of Tex Assessor, and amend the lew of 1856, b. 74. R stores the old agency for assessingh assessors to act under the law, governing the or sent assessor, with some amendments. Passed, referred, and 100 copies ordered to be printed. Mr. Bratcher, presented the report of the Trusees of the Tennessee deaf and dumb institution at Knozvill , and asked that Kinsloe & Rice be ordered o print 500 copies. That part of the motion ordering the pri ting by Kinsloe & Ric- was rejected, and Mr. Bratcher moved to reconsider the order

to print-which motion was lost. Mr. Heiskell, presented the bienulal report of

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1857. PETITIONS. Mr Thompson, from certain citizens of Lewis county, praying to be attached to Maury county, Referred to Committee on New Counties and Coun-

Mr. Vaughn, from certain mechanics of Nashville, asking for an amendment of the Mech mil's Lien Law. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Davidson, from Committee on Corporations, returned sundry bills, recommending their passage. as follows: To repeal certain proviso s in the acts regulat-

ing the city of Chattanooga To change the name of Hanner High School in county of Warren. And a bill in lied of the bill to authorize the liasing of Attorn vs. &c.

Mr. N-wman, from Internal Improvement Com mittee, reported as follows on sundry bills and res-To amend the charter of the Favetteville, Mulperry and Lynchburg Turopike Company-recov-

mended its passage. To amend the charter of the Nashville, Murfrees sorough and Shelpyville Turnpik: Company-reommended its passage. To produce uniformity in reports of Railroso companies, and to define the deties of Road Commissioner. The Committee recommend that the

10th Section be stricken out and that the bil To compel Railroad Companies to keep within

House hills No. 16 and 21, with resolutions No 9 and 39, in regard to State aid to Railroads. The Committee offer a bill in lieu of said bills and resplurions, and in lieu of the 10th Section of bill No. 109, defining the duties of Road Commis-Senate bill for the relief of the Memphis and

Ohio Railroa! Company. A majority of the Committee recommended its passage. Mr. Turner, reported sundry bills, as correctly REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES. Mr. Golladay, from joint committee to attend

the Maury County Agricultural Pair, submitted And that the Legislature should do this the report of the committee to the House, which was received, read and spread upon the journals. RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Bertley, directin the Comptroller to make a call upon the Free Banks to make an additional

d posit of Stocks to cover the depreciation of their Mr. Johnson, that the House shall convene at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M. daily. BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Davie, to incorporate the Port Royal and Clarksville Turopike Company. Mr. Maney, to incorporate the Young Men's Christian Association of Nashville, Mr. Braiford, to change the line between the ountles of Gibson, Madison and Dyer Mr. Savage, to amend the Act of 1856, to exempt cert in property from attachment or execution, so

as to exempt a gun or a stand of arms. Mr. Rose, to establish a Chancery Court in the own of Successville, in Hancock county. Mr. Vaughn, to amend the Mechanic's lien law Mr. Taylor, to consolidate the offices of Survey er and Entry-taker in D catur county.

Mr. Cooper, to secure medical fees in certain Also, to charter the Branch Turnpike Company B-dford county Mr. Thompson to authorize the construction of ill-dams across Duck river below Columbia. Mr. Bentley, in relation to unclaimed givid ands of

surance Companies. Also, relating to debts contracted by women beore marriage, All of which were appropriately referred.

RESOLUTIONS UNDER THE BULE. On the distribution of the Geological report of th last session. Adopted. To appoint commissioners to examine into the ondition of certain Free Banks. Pending its dis-

cussion the House adj urned till 3 P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION. The discus sions of the resolution to appoint comissioners toexamine into the condition of certain ree bank, was continued at some length, and the ole subject was finally referred to the Committee

Mr. Bentley had leave to introduce a bill to proit banks from buying their own notes at less han pay. Referred to the Committee on Banks The resolution of Mr. Maney instructing our Senstors, and requesting our Representatives to ustheir best efforts to secure the passage of a law. which shall impose a national tax on all bank bil's, of any bank in the United States under the denomnatio of twenty-five dollars. R ferred, on motion of Mr. Maney, to the Committe on Federal Rela-

Mr. Bentley's resolution in relation to the compleon of the State Capitol, was referred to the comnittee on State Capitol. The resolution of Mr. Besle, directing the Committee on Wass and Means to inquire into the expedi-ncy of taxi g all moneys in this State, and

whether it is . xp. dient to remit merchant's because Mr. David-on's resolution directing that the jourrole scall show the hours of adjournment, was withdrawn.

A journed till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

For Rent. COMPORTABLE bres Dwelling on the corner of Ce-A dar and opruce streets. Also, one two doors from

h dar and oprime street, for the set year, see corner of Cedar, on Spruce street, for the set year, see Apply to 1818. Apply to No. 50 Cherry street. FOR ST. LOUIS. and will also take passe-gers to the Steambou Jas. Johnson, for New Orleans.

THE fine light drau ht steamer, ELUA, J W. Commir, Ma-ter, will leave for the above and all in ermediate parts, this day, Nov. 12th, at 12 p click, M. or freight or passage apply on board, or A. HAMILTON.

NEW BOOKS. MUSTANG GRAV. By Jore Clemens. MEADOW BROOK, By Mary J. Helmes. THE LOST DAUGHTER. By C. Lee Hentz. ROUMANIA. By James O. Noyes, M. D. LIFE OF JOHN FILCH-Inventor of the Steamboat THE WORLD IN A POCKET BOOK. BERANGER: LYRICAL POGUES. By Wm. Young. NOTHING TO EAT. Illustrated. THE WOLLD'S OWN. By Julia Ward Howe. WELL SEIUN IS HALF DONE. NANNIE'S JEWEL CASE.

For sale by

Nov12. 84

cies of Furniture. Sale to commu

Sheriff's Sale. DY irtue of an order of cale to me directed from the clerk of the C rout Court of Davidson county, September term, 1837, in the suit of T. B. Hamlin vs. D. G. lum-ey, by attachment, I will on the Elaiday of November, offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Cour House yard gate in Nash. lile, a variety of Groo

erticles usually kept in a family grocery, and sundry arti-

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CIRCUIT COURT, DAVIDSON COUNTY. JANUARY TERM, 1858.

RAR IST .- It is ordered by the Court that hereafter the lerk shall divide the Trial Docket into four parts, to be ied respectively among the First, Second. Third a d burth weeks of the Term—So that no cause shall be placed at the heel of the ocket, but all shall be tried or continued hey are reached RELETE - Judgm ats in unlitigated cas s, and judgments Ru x 3p - it shall be the duty of the Clerk within forty days after the adjournment of our to di ide the D cket se at t d, and p blish in one or two newspapers of general is at 1 d, and P sources set for trial among t e firs , second, chird and fourth weeks, so that the parties in such c taes my have notice when their attendance will be required.

Eur. 4m. - It shall furthermore b the du y of the Clark,

tend n the first, econd third or fourth Monday of the according to the place the cause stands on the Inder the above Rules the following causes will a and for

during the Term 1st Week. 178 Gill am vs orpora loa: 179 Whitworth, use &c. vs 4 Gow y, use &cc., vs Mar- 180 S me vs Same: 18! Adams vs Pavne; 182 Campbell vs Crenshaw Same vs Same:

6 Baldwin rs Elliott; e al; 7 York & Co. vs McKin 183 Pinterion vs Same; ISI Smith v Co ve Same 185 Save ve Same McCampbell vs Clemons; 1 6 Same v Same Jackson, use &c. vs Gil- 187 Same vs Same bert w Son; Turnpike vs Spence; Cross vs Breene; Evans et al vs Shivers; 159 Jackson vs Bell; 191 Turnpike vs Spence; 192 State of To.n. vs Crocker Martin vs Ar astrong; Turnpike vs Spence; Aye set al vs Gilbert; e' al; 193 Hawkins vs Crocker et al; Davis vs Mosely: Turn ikt Co vs Spence 194 Harris vs Fu-sell et al; 195 F y vs Mosby et al; Hughes as Gilbert; Atlen vs Goodrich; 196 Slean vs Knight; 897 Drake vs James;

Goliburi vs Hinton; McKee, A m'r vs Noel; McKee, Adm'r vs Noel; 18 Brown vs raig; 199 Nai er vs Hudson Johnson vs Ratcliffe; 200 Shelton vs Justin 201 Merritt va Cornelius; Same vs Orton, et al; yne's adm r vs herrar Wilson Ex vs McG-hee; 208 Bank of Te nessee 28 Dunc in & Co vs Plummer 204 Porter vs Reynolds; a Cor. 9 Same vs *ame; 206 Woodwa d vs St phens 0 Same vs Same; et al; 207 owan vs J seph: Townsend vs Harris; 4 Rull oud vs Lower

2-S Henry et al vs Pearl et al: 209 Waterfield t al vs Hoop er et ni; 10 Kubiy vs Do nel; White Roc vs Ande R bert-on vs Railroad Warner vs Leake et al; Thildres: vs Jackson; 2 Hook tal vs McFarlan Releaset al vs McEwen; cKee vs Johnson et al; v cKee vs Johnson et al; 21 Keys vs Bank Ch kirese vs Maidux et al; 21 Keys vs Bank Ch kirese vs Maidux et al; 21 Keys vs Bank Ch kirese vs Work, tr 14 lyon vs hoemun 217 House vs Porter et al; 48 Craig vs Warrer: 218 flares vs vde rader et al vat oltar ; 319 Lawson et al va Hower 45 Matthewson vs Phillips; e ton et al; 46 Jackson vs Bell; 220 Bank vs Do ris et al 7 Anthony Jr., vs. ackson; 11 Same vs. ame; 12 Rolton et al vs. Ki bro; 22 Young vs. You g: Bradley vs Fd undson; 123 Hewell et al vs Kirkpat en Lesse vs Higgin; rick; 21 Witty and wife vs Rail-Ensley vs Vance; ro d; 25 James vs Wheeless;

3 Polk vs Fliott; 4 Stac er, tr vs Napier; 226 Waite vs Pau; 227 Bank vs Beaty et al; Faukner vs. Railroso,
Watts et al vs. Payner;
Wetmore vs. P. rier et al;
Brown use ac, vs. Gray;
Brown use ac, vs. Gray;
Brown Gasenher 50 Peacock & o vs Bugg 3 Greene vs Campbell; E King vs Same; et al; 61 Knight vs Sloan 53 riout vs Leake et al: 84 E tes vs Childres 53 Price vs S aughter et al: 255 Brya t vs Sc vel: 64 Web vs Ledbeiter et al; 23n Shubert vs Cemetery; 65 Embry et al vs sumaer 287 a e vs Same; 2 S Moore vs Boswell; 139 Ewing, tr. v- Rail 66 Thomas vs riffi h:

Anderson vs Porter et al, 240 B igg s et al v McEwen's 67 Anderson vs Porter example adm'r; 68 Faruswo th et al vs Rob-24 Moss vs Wilkinson; eri on et a ; 24 Moss vs Wilkins: 69 Fain, dm'r vs 'ewsom; 242 Cowans vs Doff; To Bank ve Roscoe et al; 243 Sam vs *crurgs; 244 -meys Car 245 Same vs Ea-t; 2nd week. 2.6 Chowning vs Bell; 47 Bradley v. Edmundson; Same ve Same; A derson vs Moore; 218 dams vs Raitroad; 74 Stratton et al vs Couch 2 9 Mo ris v Sar

75 Brown vs Turner et al; 251 Boswell vs Novi; Woodpuff vs Railroad; 79 Rob rison et al vs Ba k; 54 Bank vs Briggs et al; ame vs Fire et ai; 5 Same vs Phillips et a 82 a way et a vs Zimer- 57 McGaynek vs amet 2'8 Bryan vs Gordner et al: yron vs Johnson et al; 259 60 James vs Frierson; 61 Sloan vs Greene; 26 Hollins & Co vs Plummer 262 Ro-coe vs Gray et al; 87 Henl v v Fankner: 89 Foster & Co vs Summer- 266 Stone vs Hill

20 Williams, adm'r, vs Wil- 268 State of Tenn, vs Williams - t al-91 Powers vs Franklin; 270 Woodward vs Martin; 93 W lis et al vs Bank; 4 dayor à Al . ex parte; 5 Brown vs Foster; 4th Week. Bowles et al vs Lenke et 272 Witchell vs i cake et al; 78 Saun vs Met s 97 Goodbare vs Sa -e; Baker et al vs Same; 975 Trie 's som'r va Robert 99 Chi on valame; Will ms et al vs Same; 275 Co van vs Kitt et al;

2 Moore vs Ledbetter et sl; 103 Johnson et al ve Maxwell 78 ox, tr, vs Menefee: 104 Guthrie vs Holt et al; 2-0 Cor er s Overto ; 105 Abby v. Same; 281 ohn vs Schini r. 105 McJaveck vs Tinda l et 282 G odwin vs Wilkinson al; 107 Cartwright vs Tucker et 284 Armstead vs Sam 28 Woods vs 'ame; 108 Aub y vs Shute; 2-6 -ame vs Same

109 Do glass vs Joyce et al; 287 Morwen vs Same; 110 'ea vs Baros; 88 Ber y v Sa Powell's Pit; We dreff vs Thanton; 291 Ediston vs Same: 4 Di-muk m et al vs Camp | 92 Harding vs 293 McGayock vs Same; 291 Lu-k ve Same, 291 Railroad vs Walker, Witty v : Ellis, use, &c; 96 × me vs Gee: S Burke vs ackling 98 Scruggs vs M reill;

20 Whirley vs Wetmore et 1 299 Wels vs Wetm r 1.1 ameron et al vs Wet- soo Gordon vs Cheatham 201 Eurley va Hardcas le et 122 endergrast & Covs Wor-802 Cox, ex'r, vs Hall; 123 Cardwell, adm'r, vs Bren- 803 Hamilton vs Byramel nen et al; 30 Brien vs Owen; 124 chu e vs Underwood; 3 5 Buffun vs Railroad; 125 Trabue et a vs Ledbetter 306 Bruce vs 1 surance 107 Kimball & Co vs Wetmore 126 D sha va Merrett et al; 1 7 Bank of East rn et al; 308 Bank vs Stewart et al; Bry Woods et al vs We more 1 9 Kirkpatri k et al vs Sid Pointer v - Wallace et al.

Young et al; 13 Erwin vs Wet ore; S12 Hamblio v- Rumsey; E13 Downs vs Corporation et 132 Gleaves vs Summer et al; si; 1 3 Bailroad v- Cummingham; 3 4 Barriere & Bros vs Bell 1 4 Kimbro use ac, vs mim 81 Maney et al, trs. vs Mc-185 Mu gan use &c, vs John- 315 warren vs Bank; 317 Railroad vs Stull; 186 Same vs Same; ST "to art wa Com try; 188 Beaty vs Clodfelter; boat 16 at al: 3 0 Hagarty vs came; 139 Duon vs Kn der;

141 Livingston vs Gas Light 22 chalen vs Same ays et al va Edwards et 142 Moore vs Hughes, 3 4 Sawvers vs Tindall et al; 143 Gilliman vs right; 32) Hinton, ex'r vs Same; 145 Young vs Sammer, il's 326 Lowe vs Same; 327 Wilson vs St amboat Brigham vs Hays et al; 3 5 Southern vs Ledbetter et 147 Bachus vs Porter: :48 Goldburg vs insurance 229 Grader et al ve Craig: 3 0 Muffett vs Hurtpe 149 Smith vs Bell's ex'rs; 83 Farquinarson's adm'r wa McWhirte: vs Doug as; Lwtle et al vs Bush:

Murrell vs Gerporation; B 2 Same vs Go fart et al; 158 Morgan & Co vs Vick- Bull 334 Coltart vs King et al 1.4 Hobbs & Co vs Stull; FIS Bosley vs Railroad; 155 Livingston vs Corpora- 3 6 Mino et al vs Jone tion 88. Peel and wife vs Thomp-156 Lytic et al vs Foster & sun; 339 Hay vs Wa goner; 340 Ha lings vs Ledbe ter; 15T Easley vs Vance; 159 Kelly et al vs overton et Sal Aldridge et al vs Payne 812 Name vs Same; 160 Lusk vs Vance; 845 R b rison & Co vs Green-

844 H dge vs Alley; 102 Peck vs Po terfield: 164 rakin & to vs Wetmore 345 Same vs flavis et al; :46 arrison vs Coltar, et al, 347 Bigley vs Johnson; 165 Waters vs Ellis et al; 3d Week, 166 Mayo & Co vs Noelet al; 849 varun vs Analis 167 Curter vs Foster et al; 850 Gowdy vs Dahin; 167 Carter vs Foster et al; 168 Vannoy vs Beaument; 2 1 cave vs Miller; 252 cGav ck vs R 109 Pc way vs McRobert ; 859 170 Bedford vs Lawrence et 403

172 Faller vs Wetmore et al. | 355 Lindsley vs Paul et al; 173 Anderson vs Smiley et al, 356 stockell vs Burke et al; 174 Marr vs Davis, 3 7 Same vs Fame; 175 Bank vs Demumbrane et 38 Jones vs Greene 350 Page vs Still a Co; 360 Mc surry vs Baker, 176 Same vs Goss; THOMAS T. SMILEY, Clerk, By DAVID C. LOVE, B. C. Nashville, Nov. 12-dow8t.

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ty. The remed, was discovered to the had heard child, a daughter, was given up to file. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and hearing qualities of preparations made from the Ea t India Henp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his thought occurred to him that he increased in realizing his shill be studied hard and soccaeded in realizing his shill be studied hard and soccaeded in realizing his without His shill was curred, and is now alive and well. The has since administered the wonderful remedy to thou tands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happened to the sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has nonneed "DECIDEDLY THE MACHINES" for FAMILY nonneed to the second the HIGHEST PREMIUMS to awarded the HIGHEST PREMIUMS to aw tands of surferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to sum of his afflicted follow beings as request it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and succes full vising it. He requires each applicant to incline him one shifting—three cents to be returned as petage on the recipe, and the remainder to ne applied to the payment of this advertisement.

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